

and Art Gallery where, in March this year, I found two moths of note. The first is a fine specimen of *Catocala elocata* (Esp.) labelled "Taken on the wall of a house in St Saviour's, Jersey, 20.x.1903?". *C. elocata* has several features which distinguish it from *C. nupta* and it is considerably larger. Coney probably misidentified it at first as *nupta* as his list for 1903 has, for that species, "August 22nd to October 20th", although the words "*C. elocata*" appear to be in Coney's hand.

According to Culot in *Noctuelles et Géomètres d'Europe* (volume II, page 191, plate 75, 6) its distribution is central and southern Europe and Asia Minor, and this appears to be the only record of its occurring in the British Isles.

Also in the Bristol collection is a perfect specimen of *Leucodonta bicoloria* (D. & S.) the White Prominent, labelled "Jersey, June, 1905". This, the only record for the Channel Islands, post-dates this species' last-known occurrence in Britain in 1880, but it was still being recorded in Ireland up to 1938 (Heath and Emmet, *Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*, 9, page 57).

This moth was noted by N.W. Lear (*Ent. Rec.* 98: 138) where he reports that it was taken in "vii.05", but my notes show that the label is as given above. His note also illustrates current confusion over the position of the Channel Islands and their fauna. The Channel Islands are not in Great Britain but are, *pace* Mr Lear, part of the British Isles. The grounds for including species recorded in the islands as part of the British fauna are shaky, as the islands are unquestionably part of the French zoogeographical region. However, this increasing practice is generally welcomed, if only so that a measure of consistent treatment is employed across the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The Channel Islands' flora has been considered British for a long time and many groups of animals are similarly treated.

I acknowledge with thanks the generous help I received from the Bristol Museum, and particularly from Mrs Anne Hollowell of the Natural History Department, in investigating these records. — R. LONG, Société Jersiaise, 9 Pier Road, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

### Migrant moths in south Devon

Following my success in 1988, I returned to Bigbury for the first week of October 1989. Migrant moths taken comprised two *Nomophila noctuella* D. & S. (1.10 and 4.10.89), one *Heliothis armigera* Hb. (3.10.89), one *Mythimna unipuncta* Haw. I took at least one specimen of *unipuncta* each night with a maximum of three specimens on 4.10.89. Having taken *unipuncta* at Bigbury in October 1988, I suggest that this species most probably survived the mild 88/89 winter *in situ* at this favoured southern locality. — M.D. BRYAN, Keeper of Natural History, Birmingham Museum.